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MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1917.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Plans to keep the freaks out of the inaugural parade will have the heartiest support from most Washingtonians. The parade should not be made a circus or carry features of a side show. It is held to pay tribute to the incoming Executive, who has just taken a solemn oath of office, and it should be in keeping with the dignity and true significance of the occasion.

Most folk would not be sorry, either, if the parade were shortened. Any group of folk who wish to come here to march in the procession should be permitted to do so. It should be made as democratic and representative as possible. Beyond that there is nothing to be gained, either for paraders or spectators, by stringing out the procession unnecessarily.

A third point of common agreement with the ideas of the grand marshal lies in his effort to have a more diversified musical program. Some of our most popular melodies become irksome after they have been listened to a dozen or more times in succession. Likewise the playing should not be distributed along the line of march so that spectators in certain blocks never hear a band at all. Because every band must play in passing the reviewing stands bands have sometimes arranged their playing for the same points all along the line of march. With a little team work this could be avoided.

MORE NEWS OF RUSSIA

Events continue to transpire in Russia of deeper significance than they are getting credit for in popular attention. The Times predicted recently that the death of Rasputin, now generally conceded to have been friendly to the proposal of separate peace, and the accession of Goltz in meant that Russia would pledge herself anew to stand with the allies to the end. It also was feared that the accession of the new premier, the third within two months, would temporarily give a check to the popular movement which found its manifestation in the downfall of Sturmer at the direct behest of the Duma. This fear is borne out by the news that the reassembly of the Duma has been postponed.

Not long ago the statesmen and military leaders of the allied powers held a conference in Italy. Goltz was there. The imperial rescript of the Czar emphasizing "the complete solidarity with our faithful allies," and calling upon the government for combined action in "provisioning the armies and the civil population" and "the further improvement of transport, railway and waterway," is indication that the new premier not only intends holding Russia to its troth with the allied powers, but is working to make that alliance effective.

After all, the strengthening of this alliance is the thing of greatest immediate importance to Russia. It is pre-eminently the thing the Russian people, reports show, stand for. A victory achieved in company with the allied powers means greater certainty of wider liberties for the Russian populace. Unable, usually, to think as one on any political subject, they seem to have attained a striking unanimity upon this point.

Students of the military situation, especially those who figure upon the results of further prolongation of the war, would do well to ponder on one sentence of the Czar's message. He states:

The natural resources of our country are unending. There is no danger of their becoming exhausted, as apparently is the case with our enemies.

Poorly organized as are these resources, unavailable as many of them are, they still will cut a figure, and a figure of increasing importance, in any campaign of attrition against the central powers.

BILLY CONQUERS BOSTON!

Boston has fallen, and fallen hard, in the course of Billy Sunday's victorious onslaughts upon the supposed cohorts of His Satanic Majesty. The last ditch fighters of Billy's anti-evil gases, and verbal bombs, are looking to New York to sustain the force of his big drive which is growing to ominous proportions.

Boston has disappointed his critics. Let him rage out in Iowa, let him "get away with it" in devout Baltimore and staid Philadelphia, they said, but when he hits culture and enlightenment and all the sects he has so vigorously denounced he will miss fire and rebound with an awful shock.

Billy marches away from Boston, smiling and rejuvenated. He even admits now it almost "had my goat."

Billy went, and thundered, and conquered. Conquered to the tune of 63,484 trail hitters, as compared with 41,724 in Philadelphia, and 23,085 in Baltimore. Conquered, to the sum total of \$55,000 in a free will offering, as compared with about \$51,000 in Philadelphia and \$40,780 in Baltimore. Conquered, moreover, to the extent of \$90,448.76 for expenses in Boston, as compared with \$52,000 in Philadelphia, and \$42,290 in Baltimore.

Billy has often announced that he feared the higher criticism and "your high brow smugness" more than the Devil at his worst. Hence New York now has no terrors for him. Washington, even, with its traditional coldness toward emotionalism disturbs him not at all, it is now reported, and he is all ready, on next New Year Day, to come down here, vie with investigations, notes, probes, and psychological depressions, and pit his oratory and "Rody's" trombone against them all.

GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE

Outsiders kept up the cry of "wolf" so long about German starvation that they forfeited the attention of hearers. Two years ago Germany first faced trouble in regard to the food supply. During 1915 the Kaiser's officials put into effect a system of restrictions controlling the chief foodstuffs, beginning with bread. A good harvest, particularly favorable in respect to one of the two great German vegetable staples, potatoes, pulled the empire out of a tight place for the moment that fall. Large captures of meat animals in the conquest of Poland ameliorated the Teutonic position to a yet greater extent.

As for the harvest of 1915, it was produced by the systematic organization of agriculture under government supervision, on a maximum scale, working in partnership with the favoring influences of nature in a good season. As a result of the several fortunate coincidences involved in Germany's 1915 food situation the allowances of daily provisions to the inhabitants suffered no radical diminution between the autumn of 1915 and the spring of 1916. These allowances, though scanty for the comfort of normal persons, sufficed to maintain bodily health in most cases, it would appear, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

It became necessary, none the less, for the Teutons to eke out their supplies before 1916 had run to harvest time. They bought in all 1,500,000 tons or more of cereals from Roumania between December, 1915, and March, 1916, as a first step in the direction of replenishment. As a second step they drew the utmost possible food shipments from Hungarian ranges and granaries. Finally they came to the expedient of community preparation of foods in a great number of German towns, in their endeavor to make the supply go further by the elimination of waste. By these means the government made shift to carry the population over to the 1916 harvest time on virtually the full diet determined upon by the dietetic inquiry of 1914 as necessary for public health.

Great hopes having been put on the 1916 harvest, it was at first announced to be above average in respect to most food crops and ample even in potatoes. The reliability of this official reassurance was somewhat obscured by the fact that the season elsewhere in Europe had been too wet, and that rains were known to have been excessive in the central empires as well. Further doubt was cast by the appointment of a food dictator for Germany about the stage when the truth as to the harvest prospects must have become known to the government. Roumania chose the moment to break with the Teutons, and thus cut them off from peace access to 50,000,000 bushels or more of grain. Mackensen's Roumanian invasion, which occupied the autumn of 1916, had its food hunting as well as its military purpose. It resulted presumably in the capture of a part of the new Roumanian crop; but it can hardly have yielded so well as would have a grain purchase negotiated peaceably without the destruction or waste involved in the military overrunning of the country. Presumably the entente side succeeded, as London has lately announced, in destroying a great part of the harvested Roumanian crop. For this to have been neglected would be an unbelievable stroke of luck for the Teuton side. It is true that German reports have boasted the seizure of the garnered crop almost intact, but such an assertion is more natural to a belligerent in difficulties than it is credible on its face.

To contrast the food situation in Germany at the outset of 1917 with that of a year previous, Germany had in the earlier case the advantage of an unusually good crop; now she has to nourish herself from an inferior one. She had then a source of outside supply in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey, of which the chief was Roumania; now the Roumanian supply has been curtailed. In addition, many stocks, such as those of luxurious food articles and of live animals, must have run down. The number of mouths to feed is hardly diminished, since the wastage of war is made up partly by captives. Facing the same food demand as last

year, with a smaller crop to meet it and without the resource of outside purchase open to her last year, can Germany maintain the even minimum food ration hitherto supplied until next autumn?

To consider leading items in the ration, the meat allowance was severely scaled down last summer, while the potato allowance, the main reliance of the poor man's table, was cut down about 25 per cent, to one and one-half pounds a day, immediately after the harvest. This argues that as long ago as at harvest time the authorities became apprehensive. The Berliner Tageblatt, as quoted via London, December 13, put the 1917 potato crop of the German empire at 21,000,000 tons, as against 50,000,000 in 1916. The reduced crop amounts to about one and eight-tenths pounds per day to the inhabitant, but this allowance must be cut down to allow for deterioration in storage and for the special needs of soldiers and workers.

It may be illusory to judge by the comments of travelers and letter writers. The judgment formed by a comparison of admitted conditions in 1915, 1916, and 1917 admits of less error. It shows the food stock now in Teuton hands to be gravely short of the requirements for sound diet in the next eight months.

AN EDUCATIONAL TEST

Side by side with the Montessori theories and the Gary system, as potential in its influence upon modern educational methods, is likely to be the experiment undertaken by the General Education Board in connection with Teachers' College, Columbia University. The professed aim of this effort is to "remove dead wood and lumber of tradition" from modern education.

Unlike the Montessori method and the Gary system the innovation at Columbia plans nothing revolutionary either in teaching methods or in school administration. Indeed it seeks to do what school systems of many cities now profess to be doing gradually. Only the Columbia experiment will "go the limit," and it will abandon at one fell swoop all the courses that cling to school courses through sentiment and tradition, and leave only the bare skeleton of those things "for which an affirmative case can be made out."

Out will go Greek and Latin, "not because their literature are less wonderful than they are reputed to be," the report states, "but because their present position in the curriculum rests upon assumption."

Formal grammar will be dropped because the evidence at hand indicates that grammar is not best learned in the old ways. "A realistic treatment of literature will take hold of the child's normal interests," the report continues. "Methods will not be calculated to 'train the mind' or to make make-believe literary scholars."

Anent mathematics it is stated that subject will be taught "in such amounts and in such times as other subjects require."

Great stress will be put on modern languages and the position will be taken that "languages have no value in themselves; they exist solely for the purpose of communicating ideas and abbreviating thought and action processes."

Here is a program formulating into cohesiveness features which business men long have been advocating. It is not wise, perhaps, to leave the formulation of educational programs entirely to future employers. Child training must embrace something more than vocational study, though it certainly should include that. The principal benefit of the New York test will be to furnish a laboratory for working out certain theories which school superintendents now fear to try on their own systems with the knowledge of their result somewhat problematical.

Pershing is on the way out. Is Villa saying "au revoir" or "farewell"?

Honest, now, Dr. Grayson, aren't you as much surprised as the rest of us?

Judging from the length of the news print paper report there won't be much paper left to make reports about.

The price of laundering collars has gone up, and the fellow who joked about those "Gertie collars" won't laugh so hard next summer.

Even the price of being philosophical about the high cost of living is going up, according to the announcement of increased prices for tobacco.

A French deputy has a new name for the war, "the German invasion." That description fits the purpose better than the actual accomplishment.

Admiral Dewey has been laid away, but the spirit of "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," is marching on more rapidly than ever before.

"Admiral Dewey was handicapped from the beginning by the atmosphere of a typical cultured New England home," writes a contributor to the New York Sun. May there be many more young men entering the navy with a similar handicap.

Elsie Ferguson is reported to be going into the motion picture field at \$300,000 a year. Soon these "movie" stars will be wanting to form a union like the baseball players are discussing, to keep salaries up to a living wage.

Don Marquis' Column Here and There In the News

Tracts.
The question has arisen, in connection with the Votes for Women movement, as to whether women are as well fitted by nature for jury duty as men.

Are not women more inclined to be influenced by circumstantial evidence than men?

Our own impression, we hasten to announce, is that women will make quite as good jurors as men. And yet we cannot forbear relating an incident, concerning a heroic friend of ours whom we will call Higgins, in which evidence purely circumstantial influenced a female jury to an undue degree.

Higgins arrived at his home early one Sunday morning—at a quarter past 5 precisely, he told us afterward—to find his wife, his wife's mother, his wife's aunt, his wife's married sister, his wife's unmarried sister, the cook, the housemaid, and the children's nurse all waiting up for him. The female relatives had been arriving in relays, it appears, since midnight.

They all demanded in angry chorus how he dared to come home at that hour and (they said) smelling of alcohol.

Their anger increased when it was seen that Higgins was wearing around his neck a baby's blue and white bib and that he carried in one hand a long stocking of pink silk and in the other hand a cocktail shaker. Something squawled when he sat down, and it was discovered that he had an auto horn in his hip pocket.

On the evidence of these trifles, which might innocently and logically attach themselves to any man, the female jury condemned Higgins; nor would a plain and simple recital of the facts influence the jurors to reverse their verdict that he was a wretch.

He had been walking through Central Park about dusk when he had seen a gang of ruffians climb out of a taxicab and attempt to steal a baby from its perambulator. The baby's mother (a plain featured young woman of a type that had never made any appeal to him, Higgins was careful to note) had screamed desperately and screamed for assistance.

Higgins—soul of chivalry that he is—rushed to the aid of mother and child. But the desperadoes lunged him to the ground and choked him into unconsciousness by tying the baby's blue and white bib tightly around his throat. They also rubbed into his eyes crumbs from an oatmeal cracker the baby had been eating, which explained the redness of his eyes.

The snow into which he fell revived Higgins, and when he regained consciousness he pursued the taxicab, guided by the outcries of the mother and the child. As he came abreast of the machine he made a grab for the baby.

He missed the infant, but caught the mother, who had never ceased to fight, by the foot, and her long, pink, silk stocking came off in his hand. What had become of her shoe Higgins never knew; likely, he thought, she had been wearing one of the kind that had been kicked off in the struggle.

Hastily apologizing, Higgins wrapped the pink stocking around his left wrist, to assist him in parrying, in so far as he might, the blows that the bandits were raining upon him with the butts of their rifles and revolvers.

And, still running at top speed, he made another plunge and grabbed at the child again. Again he missed the baby. This time he caught the horn of the taxi and wrenched it off, built on and all. As he ran he placed it methodically in his hip pocket.

The machine was by now emerging from the park at the south end. At Columbus Circle a truly frightful combat occurred.

Higgins might have been killed had not a noble bartender rushed from a cafe and given him timely help. The bartender thrust into our hero's hand a heavy cocktail shaker and bade him strike valiantly with that weapon.

It seems that the cocktail shaker happened at the moment to be filled with gin, vermouth and bitters of some sort, together with particles of ice and a very little bit of sugar. Perhaps, Higgins says, there was a bit of the peeling of some citrus fruit amidst the ice; he has never known since.

But as Higgins struck at his foes the mixture was spritzed over his clothing. This accounts, Higgins believes, for the charge brought against him later that his breath was scented with liquor. It is possible, he thinks, that he really did inhale some of the fumes from the cocktail shaker in his excitement. He has never been quite certain on this point.

During the battle at Columbus Circle Higgins was struck savagely and repeatedly on the head. He must have wandered about the streets for hours and hours in a semi-dazed condition, with the bib around his neck and the cocktail shaker in one hand and the auto horn in the other.

Every time he sat down to rest the auto horn awoke, and he would start up in alarm and drive over in fancy the awful experience of the early evening, and run wildly through the night.

At times, while galloping on, he would regain full consciousness, and then he would start that he was going to die for a blow on the diaphragm had given him the hiccoughs, and he fancied that he was bleeding internally. And when he would sit down, that he might die in peace, the horn would squeal once more, and again he would rise and rush onward through the gloom of the great city.

And when, exhausted and uncertain in his gait from his trying night, he reached his home at last thinking to have his wounds bound up, and again he would rise and rush onward through the gloom of the great city.

No doubt Higgins' personal experiences have colored his general view of no doubt there are many women who are as well fitted by nature for jury duty as men. The implicit credence his sensitive nature craved. Personally, we hesitate to generalize from the incident.

—DON MARQUIS.

Dr. Ritchie, former pastor of two Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia, has been arrested in Brooklyn for unlawful dealing in morphine and other narcotic drugs, and he is said to have insisted that his arrest was "an outrage." He is seventy-one years old and for several years has claimed to possess a cure for the morphine habit. He was caught by a detective who bought a bottle of the stuff from him and will probably have a hard time making the court believe that he was in a legitimate business. Probably he was working on the theory that "the hair of the dog is good for the bite," and that if his patients would only take enough of it they would not know whether it was the morphine or the "cure" that fixed them.

One in 200,000.
It has been said that the ordinary drunkard can be cured by constant drinking whether he wants to or not, and that in some of the "Cures" established for the alcoholic habit the practice is to make the patients keep on drinking until the very suggestion, much less the sight and taste, of the stuff, makes their gorge rise against it. But the interesting thing about this case is that Dr. Ritchie has been caught. It will be talked about in all the barrooms in the country and used as an argument against the preachers who preach righteousness; but there are 200,000 preachers in the country and one out of 200,000 is a pretty good record for the cloth. It would be interesting to have the statistics of the number of illicit dealers in intoxicating liquors just as a stand-off against the one brother, who has been caught with the goods.

Cooks Versus Cooks.
Cooks are commanding \$50 the month in New York; yet there are half a million possible cooks who are satisfied to stay in the dry goods shops or take life easy at the soda fountains when there is wealth and comfort for them in the kitchen.

Necessities in War Times.
According to "one influential American," "it is possible to get almost anything if one can afford it" in London and England. Just the same in the United States; but in Germany, according to the same rather indefinite authority, it does not matter how much money a person has he "can't even get necessities." Yet Germany seems to be getting along.

There was a period of about four years in this country when many so-called "necessaries" were not to be had even for Confederate money, of which there was an inexhaustible supply; when there was no coffee or tea or sugar or calico; but it was found that wheat and rye and sweet potatoes and okra, when properly prepared, made a better coffee than coffee itself, that sorghum was an excellent substitute for sugar, that cotton checks made on old-fashioned looms really looked like royal robes when worn by lovely women.

Tom Cale of Alaska.
Tom Cale was a delegate in Congress from Alaska some years ago and there are those still living who remember him as a very good fellow of clear convictions and many courages. He went to the "farthest North" of the United States to engage in mining adventures and lived the simple life of the pioneer in that distant land, intent upon discovery. He lived after the manner of prospectors with a companion whom he only knew as "Bill" and "Bill" knew him only as "Tom." Their surnames would have been just so much "excess baggage," so to say, and they were fully identified for all practical purposes by what they called each other. The silence of the wilderness was not much disturbed by their speech; all that either cared for was to feel that the other was near at hand.

The mere presence was enough as in the case of two horses, carriage mates, which, when turned out into the pasture, will stand with their heads together for hours at a time perfectly content in their dumb companionship. Any one who has lived in the country can see them now, in imagination, under the apple tree in the corner of the Virginia wren fence falling on their backs dappled by the sunshine filtering through the overhanging branches, switching their tails lazily to drive winged intruders away or stamping their feet with dignity when attacked by unusually vicious blue-bottle flies, and wondering doubtless why there should be so much conversation among the Mired hands or the better-dressed folk who ride behind in the family coach when they themselves are happy and contented just to be with each other.

Breaking the News.
That's just the way it was with "Tom" and "Bill." They didn't want to talk, they didn't care anything about each other's family history; and so they lived together in peace and contentment, neither inquiring about what the other was doing except as they both were interested in the common stake. Occasionally, "Tom" would be absent from the camp for several days at a time, but about his outings and incomings "Bill" never said a word; he had confidence in his mate. Now and then a newspaper drifted into camp and was read by "Bill," particularly about the campaign Tom Cale was making for Congress (for, however far removed from so-called civilization, men never lose their interest in politics), the speech he was making, and the brave words he was saying to the people about their duties and responsibilities as citizens and how finally Tom Cale was elected to come to Washington to represent their interests at the National Capital. Thinking it all over, "Bill" said to "Tom" one night when they happened to be together after one of "Tom's" absences:

"I see that a man by the name of Tom Cale has been selected to go to Washington and from what I have read about him I think he must be a pretty good sort of fellow; do you happen to know him?"

"Tom—That's me, Bill!"

That was all. The story will be fully corroborated by C. W. P. Richardson, U. S. A. road and trail builder in Alaska and himself something of a pioneer in the land of totem poles and great expectations.

THE COMMENTATOR.

"UFFS" CAMPAIGN FOR NEW MEMBERS

District Organization Now Ranks Third in Size in Country.

With its membership already fourth in size in the entire country, the District of Columbia branch of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage will begin an organization campaign this week to top the list among the various branches of the union here in March.

The District branch has more than 1,000 members enrolled, being exceeded in size only by State branches in New York, Illinois and California. Miss Bliss Finley arrived from Maryland yesterday to take charge of the campaign.

The first report on the new organization campaign will be made at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at a meeting of officers and members of the district committee at national headquarters. Mrs. W. T. Burch will preside. Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of the rear admiral, will discuss the plan for picketing the White House on March 4. Mrs. John Jay White will be hostess at the tea following the meeting.

The newly organized lobby committee, of which Miss Maud Younger, of California, is chairman, will meet Saturday afternoon. There will be a dance in national headquarters Saturday night. The committee in charge includes Mrs. W. T. Burch, Miss Bliss Finley, Miss Grace Needham, Mrs. Nina E. Allen, Mrs. John Kerfoot Heywood, William Kent and Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

Meanwhile, the picketing of the White House is to be continued. Every Monday will be known as District day, the pickets being supplied by the District branch. Wednesday of this week will be Pennsylvania day, and Saturday, Virginia day.

Miss Ella Riegel, of Bryn Mawr, has come to Washington to take charge of the preparations for Pennsylvania day. Another new arrival at the "Little White House" is Miss Alice Henkel, of Chicago, who will make her first appearance on the picket line this afternoon.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled.

Today.
Addresses, Congressmen Chandler and Kahn, Town and Country Club, 8:30 p. m.
Address, Congressman Dyer, 9:30 p. m.
Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets northeast, 8 p. m.
Address, "Foreign Exchange," J. L. Burns, before post-graduate class of Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Bank-ers, 1214 F street northeast, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Capitol Hill Literary Society, at home of Mrs. J. B. Hyatt, 1256 New Jersey avenue, 8 p. m.
Lecture, Dr. W. C. Woodward, Y. M. C. A., 7:45 p. m.
Constitutional Glee Club, lobby of Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.
Reception to Capt. Roald Amundsen and Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, University Club, 9:15 p. m.
Elects of officers, Washington branch of the Holy Name Society, 9:30 p. m.
Cyprian's School, Thirtieth and C streets southeast, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow.
"The Little White House," 10:30 p. m.
Charles Norton Hunt, under auspices of the Kinross classes, Calvary Baptist Sunday school, in church, 1 p. m.
Bible conference, Gospel Mission, 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Lecture, L. Oscar Moon, "An Interpretation of the Life of Today and the Old Testament Toward It," at Friends' Church, 8 p. m.
Junior Prom, Catholic University, Graduate Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Meeting, Board of Trade, New Willard, 8 p. m.
Dinner, trustees, National Cathedral School for Boys, at the school, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, West End Citizens' Association, Kidder Hall, 822 Twentieth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Dinner, Democratic women, for Mrs. George Bass, Hotel Lafayette, 7 p. m.

Wednesday.
Meeting, committee on assembly Chamber of Commerce, in rooms of organization, 3 p. m.
Lecture, Miss Louise Cutts Powell, "Current Events for Busy People," 8 p. m.
Meeting of executive committee, Teachers' Club, 902 Eleventh street northwest, 2:45 p. m.
Meeting, Mid-City Citizens' Association, U. S. Savings Bank building, 8 p. m.
Meeting, College Equal Fraternity League, 1628 Rhode Island avenue, at 8 p. m.
Meeting, Central Citizens' Association, North Capitol Savings Bank, 5 p. m.
Masconline, No. 16, R. C. Stansbury, No. 34, E. A.

Thursday.
Royal Arch, Chapters, Mt. Vernon, No. 2, Memorial, Hiram, No. 10, grand visitation; Anacostia, No. 12.
R. and S. M.—Washington Council, No. 1, Installation.
Eastern Star—Temple, No. 13; Columbia, No. 15.
O. E. O.—Union, No. 11; Beacon, No. 13; and Langdon, No. 25.
Red Men—Redwing Tribe, No. 23.
Knights of Pythias—Declarator, No. 9; Calan-ku, No. 11.
Rebels—Father Lodge, No. 1.
National Union—Scott Council, No. 43; Federal Council, No. 43; Northeast Washington Council, No. 155.

Amusements.
National—"The Birth of a Nation," 1:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—"Experience," 8:15 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Pala-Thurston, the magician, 8:15 p. m.
Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
The Columbia-Motion pictures, 10:20 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Garden-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Dinner to President Ernest M. Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, by Dartmouth Alumni Association of Washington, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, main committee of the Federation of Citizens' Associations on inaugural exhibit, in headquarters, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, general committee on preparation for the anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine, 8:30 p. m.
Snicker, senior class of Georgetown University Law School, Raleigh, 9 p. m.
Address, "Flores Escamoteado," Congressman Addison T. Smith, before District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Ebbitt, 7:30 p. m.
Program for the blind, Mrs. Ritchie-McGrann and Miss Casselman, Library of Congress, 8:15 p. m.
Meeting, Salesmanship Club of Washington, Chamber of Commerce rooms, 8 p. m.
Meeting, North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, Matthews, G. Emery School building, 7:30 p. m.
Ball for benefit of Washington ward in French hospital, old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
Masconline—Federal, No. 1, E. A.; Acadia, No. 1, M. M.; Takoma, No. 23.
Royal Arch—Mt. Horeb, No. 7; Potomac, No. 8.
Knights Templar—De Molay, No. 4.
Scottish Rite—Robert de Bruce Council, Eastern Star—Bethlehem, No. 7, Friendship, No. 10.

Odd Fellows—Amity, No. 27; Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 2.
Encampment—Fred D. Stuart, No. 7, degree.
Red Men—Idaho, No. 15; Waukena, No. 6.
Knights of Pythias—Declarator, No. 9; Excelsior, No. 10; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 26.
Meeting, committee on municipal legislation, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1:30 p. m.
Dinner, Masonic Veterans Association, Ebbitt, 7 p. m.
Entertainment and entertainment, Washington Council, No. 23, Knights of Columbus, K. of C. Hall, 7:30 p. m.
Address, Mrs. Matilda Dunbar, Mother of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, before Federal Literary Society, Lincoln Temple Congregational Church, Eleventh and B streets northwest, 1 p. m.

FRENCH WAR BURN CURE TRIED HERE

Ambrine Surgical Dressing Applied to Wounds of Man and Boy.

Interesting experiments in the use of ambrine, a surgical dressing for burns, are being made at Emergency Hospital.

Ambrine, a proprietary product resembling paraffin, was introduced to America by Miss de Wolfe, an American woman who has just returned from France, where she served as a volunteer nurse. According to Miss de Wolfe, the dressing is being used with unusually good results in the French army.

Thursday two patients at the hospital suffering from burns were treated with ambrine, the dressing being applied by a physician with the assistance of Miss de Wolfe. The operation, according to the physician, is simple, merely entailing the heating of the waxlike substance to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and applying to the wound with a brush or spary.

Dressing Easy to Apply.

According to reports of European experiments with the new remedy, it tends to alleviate pain immediately on application. In the cases at Emergency Hospital, it was impossible to verify this statement, as neither of the patients was suffering from the effects of the burns.

Medical men in Washington have already professed interest in the experiment, and many of them expect to follow the results closely. According to the physician in charge of the experiment, the only fact that appears significant today is the ease of application and removal of the dressing. A change of dressing is necessary every day. So far, it is asserted, the dressing has been made without pain to the patients. The dressing possesses the valuable property of nonadhesiveness.

Only Small Supply Here.

The patients treated are a man and a boy. The former suffered severe burns on the face about a week ago; the latter was burned less severely on his face, neck, and shoulders last Tuesday. The physician in charge of the patients declares that neither case progressed far enough under former treatment to nullify the verity of reports on the ambrine treatment. Both cases are considered fair tests of the effects of dressing.

No tangible results of the treatment are apparent today, according to the physician. "Burns are slow in healing," he said, "and it may be two or three weeks before a real report is possible."